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SUCCESS WITH FLOWERS



CHARLOTTE M. HAINES.

Written and Prepared with
the Best Wishes of

CHARLOTTE M. HAINES
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

PLANTING THE SEED

In starting flower seeds of any kind, only heat and moisture are required until they sprout through the ground. Every seed contains life and strength sufficient to sprout the germ when heat and moisture are applied, and does not require rich earth and manure to bring forth this germ of life, but will invariably be burned up if so planted. After the seed has sprouted and plant is large enough to transplant is the time to apply slightly richer soil.

Sow the seeds thinly, then cover with finely pulverized soil; as a general rule, cover only to twice the thickness of the seeds. Such fine seeds as *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, *Ice Plant*, *Lobelia*, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots get a firm hold of the soil. If the ground becomes very dry just as the seed is starting, it will not grow. Never, under any circumstances, allow the sun to dry them out. Along with the sun they must be kept moist. An hour of a bright, clear sun may so dry them that germination is destroyed. It is at this critical point really where the fault of so-called bad seeds largely lies. In the case of large seeds, there is less need of this precaution, but when once they are wet, keep them so or you will be likely to suffer loss.

PREPARE YOUR SOIL RIGHT

If there is anything important in flower culture, it is the thorough preparation of the soil. The seeds of a majority of our flower annuals are very small indeed, so it is doubly necessary to work the soil finely. Otherwise the small seeds falling into air spaces and interstices of the soil, find no contact with the earth upon all sides. Hence germination is retarded, or often entirely prevented, and the sower of the seeds waits and waits for results that never appear, and very likely blames the seed seller for the trouble. One great essential in preparing soil is to have it dry, not wet and soggy. If in latter condition, it never can be made right. A permanent injury is effected by working the ground too early. Lumps and cakes are formed which prove troublesome all the season. So never attempt to save time by beginning work too early. Wait by all means until the ground is warm and dry. Then spade carefully, breaking all lumps and turning the soil over. Finish the job with an iron rake. This is a splendid tool for the purpose. Work it backward and forward. Spare no labor and you will have a fine seed bed, for it is useless to expect fine seeds to come up if they are buried beneath great clods of dirt.

TRANSPLANTING

Nearly all flowers will bear transplanting. Sweet peas and popples are usually sown where they are to grow. By growing them in boxes, hot-beds or cold-frames and transplanting them, you escape the first growth of weeds.

RAISING HARDY PERENNIALS FROM SEED

Hardy perennials are easily grown from seed; many of them if sown early in spring will bloom the first year from seed as freely as annuals; others wait a year; that is if sown this year will not bloom until next year. The seed can be sown in spring or in summer. The sowing may be made in a hotbed, cold-frame, greenhouse, in pots or boxes placed near the window or in the open ground. By sowing the seed indoors time will be gained and no seed will be lost by insects, unfavorable weather, etc.

When sown in boxes or pots, etc., firm the soil first, then sow the seed, shake very little fine soil over it, press with the flat of your hand or a board, then water gently through a fine spray; keep the boxes in a warm, sunny window, shade with a piece of paper from drying sunshine, but take this off when the sunshine passes. A pane of glass laid over the pots or boxes until the seedlings appear will hasten the germination; always tilt the glass up at one side $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more to allow for air. Transplant the seedlings before they overerowd or become spindly in other pots or flats setting them one inch apart. Before transplanting in the garden the pots or boxes should be placed on the porch or sheltered place for some time when the weather is mild to become gradually inured to the open air.

All hardy perennials and biennials may also be grown to perfection by sowing the seed on a suitable bed in the open ground, this way causes the least trouble and for many has been the most successful one. Prepare a bed in a warm, sheltered spot in the garden, the soil to be mellow with fine earth on the surface. Sow the seed thinly in rows 3 or 4 inches apart, cover it thinly with earth and press the whole surface gently; water moderately; if the weather is sunny, shade with paper or branches, but remove these in the evening. If the weather should set in very dry, the bed should be thoroughly watered occasionally and all the weeds that appear should be taken out. The seedlings may be transplanted as soon as they are large enough to handle or the rows be thinned out leaving about 3 inches from plant to plant; and early in the fall they may be transplanted into their permanent quarters. Remember it is very necessary to either thin out or transplant seedlings so that they become robust and are capable of producing a bountiful crop of bloom. All this should be done in early spring.

Again in July and August perennials are very easily raised in much the same way as in spring. Transplant these seedlings in August so as to get well rooted plants before the winter sets in. Be careful to set the plants at just the same depth or better a trifle deeper than they were before.

Many early and summer flowering perennials such as Delphiniums, Poppies, etc., will bloom again in the fall if the old flower stems and part of the foliage are cut off before seed is formed, as the cutting and pruning back induces the plants to make a fresh growth. Most of the hardy plants which flower during spring and early summer, such as Paeonies, Bleeding Heart, do best if left undivided and undisturbed for several years. On the other hand the late summer and fall flowering varieties, such as Rudbeckias, Asters, should be lifted each year, separated into bunches of 3 to 5 stalks and reset after the ground has been redug and enriched, they will then produce flowers of larger size and finer colors.

The hardy plants will be greatly benefited by an annual dressing of manure which if put on the ground in the fall after all the top growth of the plants has been cut down and removed, will act as a protection during winter and can be dug into the soil in early spring.

PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS

I grow the following desirable varieties, and if you will first read the few words of cultural directions on page three of this book, you will find it very easy to grow beautiful flowers and plants.

Achillea	Everlasting Sweet Peas
Alyssum—Saxatile	Forget-me-not
Anchusa	Gaillardias
Aquilegia or Columbine	Geum
Canterbury Bells	Hibiscus
Chinese Lantern Plant	Hollyhock
Coreopsis	Painted Daisy
Corn Flower Aster	Phlox—Hardy
Daisy	Poppy—Oriental
Delphinium	Red Hot Poker Plant
Dianthus Pinks	Siberian Wall Flower
Digitals or Fox Glove	Sweet Williams
Violet	

I also offer, in my Catalog, neatly started plants of the following perennials, at very reasonable prices:

Aquilegia or Columbine	Golden Glow (Rudbeckia)
Baby's Breath	Hardy Phlox
Burbank's Flame Flower	Hardy Sweet Pea
Canterbury Bells	Hibiscus
Chinese Bell Flower	Hollyhock
Coreopsis	Lady in White
Corn Flower Aster	Paeony
Delphinium	Poppy—Oriental
Fox Glove	Shasta Daisy
Gaillardia	Sweet Williams
Garden Pinks	Violets

DELPHINIUM
or Larkspur
HAINES BRILLIANT
SHOW

I Believe This Is the Finest Mixture Ever Offered

Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. The original stock came from Europe and consisted of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers in spikes two feet and over, the majority running to lighter shades of blue with a few shading toward the scarlet. I can supply them in mixture only.

Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.



Delphinium



DIANTHUS PINKS
HAINES MARVELOUS
MIXTURE

Easily Grown; Sweet
Scented; Enchantingly
Beautiful

This is a most important addition to my list of Perennial Flowers. They are perfectly hardy and flower continuously from early Spring until late in the Autumn; the flowers are much more substantial and larger than the old type of hardy pinks, and are borne on long stems suitable for cutting; deliciously clove scented.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

GAILLARDIAS

HAINES AUTUMN
BEAUTY

A New and Beautiful
Form of This Popular
Flower

They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection, and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost. In coloring the flowers are rich and varied.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Gaillardia

CLIMBING VINES

Nothing in flowers and decorative plants is so greatly needed as a rapid growing vine to cover fences, arbors, trellises and similar places. The seed of most climbers should be planted $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep or about twice the diameter of the seed. Cover carefully with finely sifted soil, firming same around the seed. Although easily grown in almost any ordinary soil, you will obtain much better results by having the soil very rich and finely sifted. Whenever possible start the seed in the house, transplanting to the open ground when danger of frost is over. If for any reason this is not convenient, however, excellent results can be obtained by planting direct to the open ground about corn planting time. A warm sunny situation is best, and plants should be watered every evening and the soil kept moist at all times.

You will find the following annual vines listed in my catalogue which will give you good results the same year as planted. All of them bloom readily, and many stay in flower the entire season.

- Balloon Vine
- Balsam Apple
- Bean—Scarlet Runner
- Black Eyed Susan
- Canary Bird Flower
- Cobaea Scandens
- Cypress Vine
- Cardinal Climber
- Dolichos
- Gourds—Ornamental
- Humulus
- Kudzu Vine
- Linaria (Trailer)
- Moonflower
- Morning Glory
- Wild Cucumber

CARDINAL CLIMBER

HAINES FIERY SCARLET

My New Improvement of This Beautiful Flower

It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful fern-like foliage, and literally covered with a blaze of circular cardinal red flowers from mid-summer until frost. The flowers, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, are borne in clusters of from 5 to 7 each.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.



Cardinal Climber

COBOEA

HAINES AZURE BLUE Rapid Climber; Attractive Bell Shaped Flowers

A climber of rapid growth, attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet during the season; valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil; to get early results start the seed indoors in March or April; can also be sown out of doors in May.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Coboea

MORNING GLORY

HAINES JAPANESE BEAUTIES

Extra Large Flowers in All Colors and Markings

These are of the easiest culture, can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled. They are interesting even before flowering on account of the varied forms of the foliage and their markings. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond description.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.



Morning Glory

NASTURTIIUM

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom than the Nasturtium with its large shield shaped leaves and beautifully irregular flowers with long spurs and brilliantly colored petals. In favorable soil flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Much used for window boxes. If the black aphid appears, spray the foliage vigorously with water. Seed is usually sown out of doors, as soon as the weather is warm and settled in the row where the plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil, preferably well drained and moderately rich, should be used and the seed covered with about one inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. A sunny situation is essential for free blooming. If the soil is very rich the plants give a large amount of foliage but few flowers. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant to the open ground after danger of frost is over.

For the Climbing Nasturtiums provide a trellis, fence, rock work or some suitable place for the plants to climb on.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Pea Seed should be planted out of doors just as soon as ground can be worked. For the finest blossoms dig a trench 6 inches deep, loosen the bottom and add 2 inches of extra rich soil and sow the seeds over this about an inch apart in the row covering them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. As the plants advance in growth fill in the trench with rich earth and fertilize with wood ashes, bone meal or nitrate of soda. Water freely each evening. Supply brush, string or wire at least several feet high for the vines to run on. Pick the blossoms daily and keep the seed pods picked off because if the pods are allowed to form they will soon stop flowering. If possible run your rows north and south so that they will be exposed to sun, light and air on both sides of the row. If your plants are troubled with plant lice, spraying with solutions of some Tobacco Extract or whale oil soap is usually effective and for the red spider spraying with pure water is usually sufficient.

NASTURTIIUM

HAINES DWARF BEAUTIES

A Splendid Array of Color
All Summer

These Grand New Bedding Nasturtiums are extremely brilliant and gorgeous. Being very productive there is always a great abundance of the most magnificently hued flowers of immense size. The plants are suitable for edging, growing quickly and forming a compact bushy border.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.



Nasturtium

NASTURTIIUM

HAINES CLIMBING BEAUTIES

Unusually Large Flowers;
Always in Bloom

A wonderful diversity of rich colors, a row in full bloom is truly gorgeous beyond description containing as it does every shade and tint of yellow, orange, ruby, cream rose, rose and pink, both in solid colors and mottled and striped in many showy and exquisite ways.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.



Sweet Pea

SWEET PEAS

HAINES NEW PORCELAIN

Orchid Flowered Variety;
a New and Desirable
Color

Large, round, open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring 2 inches across, with wavy standards and wide spreading wings, a very large percentage bearing four of these immense blossoms to the stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for cutting. Color clear porcelain blue.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.



Nasturtium

The following varieties of flower seeds which I list in my catalog make beautiful house plants, but most of them can be grown out of doors during the summer months, then taken inside at the approach of frost:

Ageratum	Primrose
Asparagus Fern	Bird of Paradise
Cineraria	Cactus
Chrysanthemum	Carnation
Colcus	Cyclamen
Fuchsia	Geranium
Gloxinia	Heliotrope
Lantana	Smilax
	Fairy Rose

Seeds of the above plants are usually sown in the house in shallow boxes which are about two inches deep, in light soil and in temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees. The seeds should merely be pressed into the soil with a board and watered with a fine spray so as not to disturb the surface; they must never be allowed to dry out. A pane of glass should be placed over the box until the plants are up; raise one corner to admit air. As soon as 2 or 3 leaves have developed transplant into similar boxes or into separate pots and shift them into larger and larger pots, until they have sufficient pot room for flowering, after which shift them no more.

The plants in the house require very close attention, they suffer as a rule from dry air, gas, dust, or drought. There are probably more plants killed in our homes through insufficient watering than through all other causes combined. The atmosphere in a living room is generally very dry and the temperature seldom less than 65 degrees to 70 degrees; under such conditions a healthy plant needs water without fail at least once a day, but if the temperature should be cooler water may be given not so often, perhaps every other day may be sufficient; close observation alone can determine this. Water should never be allowed to stand in the saucer, as the roots remaining in a constant state of saturation quickly rot.

When gas is used in a house some of it will always escape unconsumed which will cause injury to all plant life, but when rooms are with open fireplaces the plants should be kept in them if possible as the fireplaces will serve as excellent means for ventilating purposes; vessels containing water placed among the plants will also in a measure instigate against the evil effects of noxious gases.

CARNATION

HAINES DISTINCTION

Unusual Colors; Extremely Fragrant; Sure Bloomers

The most popular carnations as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. Of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully-fringed, highly-scented flowers; with slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



Cineraria

CYCLAMEN

HAINES GIGANTEUM

The Largest and the Finest of the Cyclamens

Charming plants with beautiful foliage and richly colored fragrant flowers. Universal favorites for winter and spring blooming. The giant varieties have large leaves and stout flower stalks throwing their flowers well above the foliage. Seed may be sown at any time during the spring or autumn.

Pkt. 15c.



Carnation

CINERARIA

HAINES NEW WONDER
Easily Grown House Plants
of Great Beauty

For spring decoration in the conservatory or home. The rich and varied colors range through all shades of light and bright blue to royal purple and from shining crimson to deep maroon. Most of the varieties have a white eye. Easily raised from seed; the seed is sown in July; the secret of growing well is to grow fast.

Pkt. 15c.



Cyclamen

ANNUALS

Annual plants are those that must be sown every year. By some people misconceptions seem to prevail regarding the merits of these annual flowers; their cheapness and the comparatively small amount of skill required in their cultivation tend in some degree to detract from their value in public estimation; but they are the most satisfactory of all flowers for the general gardener; they come into bloom within a very short time from sowing of the seed and a great many varieties of them continue in flower until the close of the season; those that do not last the season out may be replaced by others for succession thus affording the advantage of increased variety. A considerable number of showy annuals are adapted for bedding and should take the place of green house plants as they are much cheaper and as lasting and brilliant. No investment of a few cents will bring as great a reward as is in a packet of seeds of some of these old-time favorites. The newer varieties of annuals should be planted in preference to the older sorts whenever possible, as the colors are usually richer, and the plants much better in every way.

SOWING THE SEED

The Hardy Annuals may be planted as soon as the land can be worked and until June in open ground wherever they are wanted to bloom and will grow in almost any ordinary garden soil. The seeds may be sown either in rows, small patches, or large patches, separate or mixed, entirely as the grower pleases. If flowers are wanted extra early the seeds should be started indoors. Quite a few of our hardy annuals such as Alyssum Sweet, Snap Dragons, Echecholtzia, Larkspur, Mignonette and Sweet Peas can be sown even in the North during fall until about Sept. 15th; they will then bloom early, larger and more profusely the following year, than if sown in spring.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS

do best if sown indoors or in hot beds, and should be kept somewhat shaded, when young, to prevent sun-burning and baking of the soil. It is necessary to harden them by free ventilation, before transplanting. A small box in a sunny window is ample for any small space; fill it with light soil, half sand—manure is unnecessary; heat and water being the essentials. Transplant to the open ground after soil is warm and the weather settled.

TENDER ANNUALS

should be sown in the same way as the Half Hardy ones, at any time after the month of February.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS

I grow the following varieties of Annual Flower Seeds, all of which are easily grown and very beautiful. Follow the simple cultural directions given on page 12 and you will have no trouble in having a beautiful flower garden:

African Daisy	Heliebrysum
Aeroelinium	Ice Plant
Alyssum	Job's Tears
Ambrosia	Larkspur
Ammobium	Lobelia
Aster	Marigold
Baby Blue Eyes	Mexican Fire Plant
Bachelor Button	Mignonette
Balsam	Monkey Flower
Blue Bird Flower	Nemesia
Burning Bush	Nicotiana
Bush Passion Flower	Nigella
Buttercup	Nolana
Butterfly Flower	Pansy
Burbank's Molten Fire	Petunia
Calendula	Phlox
Callopsis	Poppy
Candytuft	Portulaca
Canna	Rainbow Corn
Centaurea	Rhodanthe
Chrysanthemum	Ruellia
Cigar Plant	Salvia
Clarkia	Scabiosa
Cockscomb	Scarlet Flax
Cosmos	Seneio Elegans
Cynoglossum	Sensitive Plant
Dahlia	Snapdragon
Datura	Snow on the Mountain
Diamond Flower	Statice or Sea Lavender
Didseus Coeruleus	Stocks
Echecholtzia	Sundials
Feverfew	Sunflower
Four O'Clock	Velvet Flower
Fountain Plant	Verbena
Gaillardia	Virginian Stocks
Giant Spider Plant	Vine
Godetia	Wall Flower
Gomphrena	Weather Plant
Gypsophila	Woolflower
	Zinnia



Alyssum

ASTER HAINES CALIFORNIA GIANTS

The Newest and Best of
This Beautiful Flower

The flowers are much larger and more substantial than any other Aster. They measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter and last well as cut flowers. Their immenso size and beauty, as well as their long and sturdy stems make them very attractive and they well deserve their name.

Pkt. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



Calliopsis

ALYSSUM

HAINES DWARF BEAUTY

The Dwarfest of All. Clear
Glistening White

A new variety growing only three or four inches high. Exceptionally fine for borders or edgings. Plants covered with a mass of snow white flowers from early summer until autumn. They have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are useful in small bouquets.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Aster

CALLIOPSIS HAINES GOLD FINCH

Rich Golden Yellow
Flower with Darker
Center

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

CANDYTUFT

HAINES SNOWFLAKE

Enormous Heads of Bloom
of Snowy Whiteness

A wonderfully improved strain of the popular Candytuft, forming heavily branched plants about 18 inches high, each branch terminated by an immense spike of very large individual pure white flowers. Makes a very effective white bed or border, and is invaluable for cutting. Very desirable and easy to grow.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Candytuft

MARIGOLD

HAINES BALL OF GOLD
Extra Large Flowers; in
Bloom All Summer

No flower garden seems complete without this fine garden plant with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange and with finely cut or entire bright green foliage. Flowers, about three inches in diameter, quilled or imbricated, extremely double and in tints of primrose, orange and gold. The plants are from two to three feet high.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.



Marigold

PETUNIA

HAINES SENSATION
MIXTURE

A Dazzling Assortment of
Colors; Always in Bloom

Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large-flowering fringed section by the deep flutings. For outdoor decoration, porch or window boxes few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost.

Pkt. 15c.



Petunia



Poppy

ZINNIA**HAINES LEVIATHAN**

The Largest and Finest
Zinnia Grown

This new giant flowered type has petals which overlap in such a manner as to give the flower a most beautiful appearance. The flowers are brilliant in color, many of them in exquisite shades of rose, lavender and old gold. The plants are strong and vigorous growing and produce an abundance of bloom throughout the summer and early fall.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.



Woolflower

POPPY**HAINES INCOMPAR-
ABLE**

Wonderful Colors; Long
Stems; Large Flowers

A dazzling assortment of double Poppies in many brilliant color combinations as well as the daintiest and most delicate tints. Useful as cut flowers if gathered in the early morning while still moist with dew. These flowers attracted more attention on my farm last summer than any other plant.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.



Zinnia

WOOLFLOWER**HAINES
NEW OX BLOOD**

A New Color and the
Finest of the Woolflowers

This beautiful flower grows 2 to 3 feet high, each branch terminated with a large head of flowers that look as if made out of some silky wool material, and which is nicely shown in my illustration. Not only effective in beds or borders, but highly interesting and valuable for cutting, as they can be dried, and retain their bright colors for weeks.

Pkt. 15c.

GENERAL CARE OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS RECEIVED BY MAIL

The postal regulations require that plants and shrubs shipped by mail shall be packed as dry as possible so that the moisture does not come through the outer covering of the package. To keep within this regulation is a very difficult matter because when plants and shrubs are shipped any distance they must have a certain amount of moisture and the air excluded from them or they will dry up and perish. The method most generally adopted for mailing plants is to moisten the roots then wrap them in damp moss and cover the moss with oiled paper, this preserves the moisture to the roots so that they can be shipped long distances. With the utmost care there is bound to be some drying out while the plants are in transit, and on arrival at destination they may appear to be dried up and worthless, which is oftentimes not the case, and with a little care they may be revived. When received unpack the package carefully, sorting out the plants, using care not to remove the labels, then straighten out the roots and put them in a pan of water and set in a moderately warm place for a few hours before planting or potting in soil. With house plants it is always best to shade them for a few days after potting by laying a sheet of newspaper over them during the daytime. A great number of shrubs received by mail or express are ruined by careless planting. When it is time to plant prepare the space by digging the hole a little wider in diameter than the spread of the roots, then loosen up the soil in the hole working in some fresh black soil and well rotted manure. It is now ready for the plant. The roots should be spread out and plenty of loose soil worked down into them, then fill in and press down firmly. It is very important that the plant be planted firmly so that it cannot sway about or it will not take root-hold of the soil. After care has been taken in the planting of the shrub and it receives reasonable amount of moisture, the chances are all in favor of it becoming well established and giving good results.



ASSYRIAN LEOPARD PLANT

A beautiful house plant from the forests of the old world. It will last longer and stand more rough usage than any plant in existence. It exists on very little attention and thrives well in the general atmosphere of the living room. Fine specimens of this plant are extremely graceful and interesting in appearance, each sword-like leaf has a slight variation from the other, no two leaves being marked exactly alike.

Choice plants 35c each.



FLOWERING BEGONIAS

The Flowering Begonias are among our most beautiful plants for house culture. They can be grown and trained into wonderful specimens and with their glossy foliage and pretty wax-like blossom are exceedingly attractive.

Easter Glory—Bronze leaves oblong in shape with silver markings and large trusses of white blossoms. Strong plants 25c each.

Baby Rubra—The foliage is a rich glossy green; flowers bright red. The entire plant resembles a well arranged bouquet.

Strong plants 25c each.

New Beefsteak Begonia—Plants of spreading habits with almost round leaves of glossy green above shaded red on the under side. Blossoms are beautiful coral pink.

Strong plants 30c each.



CHRISTMAS CACTUS

An interesting and unusual appearing plant extensively grown as a house plant for winter garden. It produces large showy tubular shaped flowers of brilliant crimson scarlet color. Its long drooping bunches of flowers on branching crab-like stems make a beautiful effect. It grows and blooms with the greatest ease requiring very little care. A most satisfactory as well as interesting plant.

Strong plants 30c each.



NEW CRESTED OSTRICH PLUME FERN

The Cozy Fern—A beautiful compact house fern. This fern adds beauty and grace to the living room, fitting in wonderfully with the general coziness of the home. It does not require a great amount of water, giving the best satisfaction when the soil is kept moderately moist.

Fine young plants 30c to 40c each.



HIBISCUS

New Peach Blossom—This is a wonderful variety of these extremely beautiful plants. It is a rapid erect grower with bright glossy leaves and immense double flowers with the attractive colorings of the peach blossoms. The flowers are so large and of such beautiful colorings that when the plants are in bloom they attract attention from everyone.

Strong plants 30c each.



SCARLET FOUNTAIN PLANT

Pyramids of coral red bells, a novel and beautiful plant, having long wiry stems, very rapid in growth, every shoot being covered with coral red trumpet-shaped bell flowers. Especially adapted for hanging baskets, vases or to be trained up into pyramid-shaped plants so that its scarlet trumpet-like, drooping flower gives it a glaring fountain effect.

Strong plants 30c each.

PROPER CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

THE SOIL

is of course of great importance; however, any good fertile garden soil, that will grow plants out of doors, will do just as well when used for growing plants in pots in the house. The addition of a little sand or leaf mould, will be beneficial for potting young plants with tender roots.

WATERING

is really of more importance than anything else in growing plants in the house, and many of the failures to grow satisfactory plants can be traced to mistakes in watering.

The heat of the house will, of course, have a very drying effect on the plants, but it is not advisable to allow water to stand in the saucer. If it does, the soil will surely become sour, and roots rot. Try at all times to have some moisture in the air, and always water the plants just as soon as the soil in the pots begins to look dry. When you water your plants, do it thoroughly and then do not water again until necessary. Continual sprinkling and constant wetting destroys more plants indoors than anything else I know of. Wash the leaves with lukewarm water once a week, using a cloth or very soft brush, so as not to injure the foliage. Be sure to clean the underside of the leaves, as that is where the insects do most of the damage.

HARDY PLANTS OUT OF DOORS

PERENNIALS

require practically no attention. Good soil in a moderately sunny place is the main thing. While mostly planted in the spring, they can be set out just as safely in the fall of the year. If the summer is unusually hot it will help to have a mulch of loose dry litter to keep the soil from drying out. It always helps to cover the bed lightly in the winter, although this is not absolutely necessary.

SHRUBS

do best if planted in the spring as soon as ground is moderately warm. This allows the roots to start their growth before hot weather comes. In planting be sure to press the dirt firmly about the roots. The top soil must be kept free from weeds, from 12 to 15 inches each way. The first year the plants should be kept well watered, but after that will require little care or attention.

Have your friends ask for my catalog.

CHARLOTTE M. HAINES

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Seeds Grown by a Woman